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## KAZAKE SCIENTISTS AID AGRICULTURE; FAR NORTH CULTIVATION IMPROVED

SPRING EXPEDITIONS BEGUN -- Pravda, No 155, 4 Jun 49

More than 160 expeditionary groups of Kazakh scientists have begun work this spring. The Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR is continuing extensive study of the flora and fauna of the Republic, the history of the Kazakh people, and other problems. Studies of animal husbandry have an important place in the work of Kazakh scientists. The Institute of Experimental Biology is continuing work on breeding a new species of mountain sheep, the arkharo-merino, under the direction of A. K. Rozyakov, Candidate in Biological Sciences, in Kegen'skiy Rayon, Alma-Ata Oblast.

An expedition headed by M. V. Chebyshev, Candidate in Economic Sciences, has arrived in the southern Balkhash area to study the possibility of utilizing millions of hectares of steppe for pasture land. Another expedition is studying plant growth in spring pastures of the Ili and Chu valleys. Academy of Sciences workers are also doing extensive work on developing new high-yield agricultural crops by following Michurin principles.

NEW GRAIN COMBINE DEVELOPED -- Tikhookeanskaya Zvezda, No 117, 20 May 49

Associates Vorivoda and Guedin of the Far East Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry have developed an original design of an automotive combine which is distinguished from the usual combines of its class by the fact that it has caterpillar tread, making it widely useable in harvesting grain in saturated soil.

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FAR NORTH ATTAINS HIGH VEGETABLE YIELD -- Molodoy Dal'nevostochnik, No 91, 18 May 49

Many years of research have indicated that it is possible to raise potatoes and vegetables in the regions of the Far North and thus eliminate the necessity of importing these products by water from other regions of Khabarovsk Kray. Kolkhoz workers of the "Udarnik" Artel, Markovskiy Rayon, Chukot National Okrug, have been successful in cultivating potatoes, cabbages, carrots, turnips, and radishes. High yields of vegetables have been obtained here by utilizing results of experiments conducted by the Markovskiy Experimental Agricultural Center. One brigade has obtained 250 centners of potatoes per hectare, whereas a harvest of 120-150 centners is considered a satisfactory yield under normal climatic conditions in many other regions. The artel has also harvested as much as 360 centners of cabbage per hectare.

The soils of the North are deficient in nutritive elements and therefore need great quantities of fertilizer, and crops require particularly careful treatment. Frost, which occurs in the North even in June and August, is one of the main problems in vegetable cultivation, but the Markovskiy kolkhoz workers have learned how to cope with it. They maintain close communication with meteorological stations and at the first warning of a sharp temperature drop, the entire field area is covered with heaps of firewood which are lighted when the temperature begins to drop below zero. The dense smoke keeps the temperature around the plants approximately at normal, even if the air temperature dips below minus 3 degrees centigrade.

The best type of potato for planting in the North has been named the "kobbler." Before planting, the plants are yarovized for 12 days in wet sawdust at a temperature of 18-20 degrees above zero. With this type of treatment, shoots appear on the fourth or fifth day after planting, considerably earlier than with light yarovization. In 3 months, the potato has attained full growth. Northern kolkhoz workers try to complete the harvest by 1 September, before the autumn frosts. Potatoes are planted in ridges no less than 5 centimeters deep. The field is well fertilized at the time of spring plowing. During the period of growth, the potato is fertilized eight times with liquid manure mixed with soil.

Markovskiy kolkhoz workers have obtained high yields of white cabbage. Seedlings are planted in the open soil at the beginning of June. With careful handling and much fertilizer, the cabbage is well able to resist frost and gives a yield ranging from 200 to 250 centners per hectare. The cabbage fly is combatted by spraying each leaf with a decoction of buttercup, to which mercuric chloride is sometimes added. The seeds of all vegetables grown on the kolkhoz are cultivated there.

Markovskiy and other rayons of the Chukot National Okrug are well able to develop large potato, vegetable, and animal husbandry kolkhozes which, to a considerable extent, will be able to satisfy the needs of the population.

KIRGIZ CATTLE FARMS POORLY MECHANIZED -- Pravda, No 164, 13 Jun 49

Cattle breeding is an important branch of Kirgiz agriculture, but until now it has lacked mechanization. A number of hydroelectric power plants built in the Kirgiz SSR during the last few years have helped many kolkhozes

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to use electricity for such processes as threshing, winnowing, and timber sawing. On cattle-breeding farms, electricity has been used mainly for lighting purposes. Up to this year, there is only one kolkhoz in Kirgizia, the Isayk-Kul' Kolkhoz imeni Veroshilov, which uses electric power from its hydroelectric power plant for sheepshearing and water heating. Many kolkhozes of the Republic have decided to use electricity this year for labor processes connected with the preparation of feed, as well as for electric milking of cows and electric sheepshearing. The Ministry of Agriculture USSR has allocated the necessary number of electric motors to the Kirgiz SSR to assist in the electrification of cattle-breeding farms.

Complete electrification will soon be put into practice at the experimental farm of the Kirgiz Scientific Research Institute for Cattle Breeding. The territory of the farm adjoins the permanent agricultural exhibition of the Kirgiz SSR and visitors of the exhibition are able to see practical demonstrations of the extensive use of electric power in farm work. All labor processes connected with the preparation and transport of feed, as well as milk and cream processing, are electrified.

RIGA FACTORY GETS CANDY WRAPPER -- Sovetskaya Latvija, No 134, 9 Jun 49

The "Layma" Factory in Riga has received a new automatic machine of complicated design from Moscow and has put it into operation. Formerly, candy was wrapped by hand in the factory, but the machine wraps 20,000 pieces in 8 hours.

TO GROW 400,000 TONS OF COTTON -- Stalinskoye Znamya, No 85, 1 May 49

Cotton workers of Andizhan Oblast plan to grow and harvest 400,000 tons of cotton this year.

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